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MUCRONOPORUS ISIDIOIDES, (BERK.). The specimens of this species in de Thümen's Mycotheca 1105, from South Africa, as well as those from Ohio (ex herb. Berk.), have spines of the same appearance as in the specimens of *P. gilvus*, and this is another indication that this so-called species is only a form of *P. gilvus*.

MUCRONOPORUS SETIPORUS, (BERK.). (Specimens from Ceylon, com. Cooke.)

Spines 25–30 by 4μ.

MUCRONOPORUS LIGNOIDES, (MONT.). (Specimens from Brazil, com. Cooke.)

Spines abundant, rather short, 15–20μ.

MUCRONOPORUS CICHORIACEUS, (BERK.). (From Australia, com. Cooke.)

Spines quite abundant, projecting 25–35μ long, and about 5μ thick at the base.

MUCRONOPORUS TABACINUS, (MONT.). (From New Zealand, com. Cooke.)

Spines more abundant than in the specimens collected by Dr. Martin in Florida and distributed in N. A. F. 1705.

MUCRONOPORUS SPONGIA, (FR.). (Specimen from Cooke.)

Spines 20–25 by 6–8μ, curved like the spines on a rose bush.

MUCRONOPORUS CROCATUS, (FR.). (Specimens in Rav. F. Am. 707 and 708.)

Spines 25–30 by 4–5μ.

MUCRONOPORUS BALANSÆ, (SPEG.).

Fungi Guaranitici Pugill. I. No. 42. Spines 20–25 by 5–6μ.

In the measurement of the spines we have given the length of the projecting part. The base of the spines penetrates more or less deeply into the hymenial layer of the pores, and if this is included the length will be somewhat greater.

TRIBLIDIUM RUFULUM (SPRENZEL).

By J. B. ELLIS.

This appears to be a variable species. The specimens in Rav. Fungi Car. Exsicc. II, No. 47, have the sporidia oblong, slightly curved, nearly opaque, 3-septate, 24–30 by 10–12μ, very slightly or not at all constricted at the septa. Specimens found by Mr. Langlois (No. 130) on dead fig tree in Plaquemines Parish, La., agree with Ravenel's Carolina specimens, unless in having the sporidia a little more constricted. In the specimens from both these localities the hymenium is of a deep *brick-red* color and the lips are slightly transversely striate. Specimens collected at Ocean Springs, Miss., in February, 1887, by Mr. F. S. Earle (No. 202), agree with the Carolina and Louisiana specimens in all respects except in having the sporidia only 1-septate and a little smaller

(18–22 by 8–10μ). We have designated this as var. *simplex*, E. & E. Specimens found by Col. W. W. Calkins near Jacksonville, Fla., January, 1889, have the 3 septate (24–30 by 10–12μ) sporidia of the Carolina and Louisiana specimens, but the hymenium is *slate* color, the perithecia cespitose (they are scattered in all the others), and the lips very distinctly striate. We have called this var. *fuscum*, E. & E.

BRIEF NOTES ON A FEW COMMON FUNGI OF MONTANA.

By W. F. Anderson.

Claviceps purpurea, said to be comparatively rare in many Eastern States, is found everywhere in the Territory. I have found it on four species of *Elymus*, on three species of *Poa*, on six species of *Agropyrum* as well as on *Kœleria cristata*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, and several other grasses. The little rye grown is not materially injured by the *Claviceps*. I have collected this fungus at 8,000 feet altitude; it is as common at that height as at 3,000 feet—the general average of Montana's plains above sea level.

Some years the loss to stock-men from the abortions of cows and mares is heavy. Many claim that losses from this cause are greater in seasons when an unusual abundance of ergot is developed on the grasses; but there are others who scout this idea. However, whether the eating of ergot in considerable quantity by stock has an irritating influence on the internal genitals or no, it is certain that the general health of the animals is impaired thereby.

Ustilago caricis is remarkably plentiful, pretty regularly every other year. Whether it is a baneful fungus to the health of stock I am not prepared to say. It is at any rate seriously injurious to three small but important forage plants, viz: *Carex filifolia*, *Carex stenophylla*, and *Carex Douglasii*. These sedges, especially the first, comprise a considerable proportion of the "grass" on the plains, and are eagerly eaten by stock. In April they are in flower and by the 1st of May their fruit is more or less fully developed. Diseased spikes are very conspicuous in the immature stage of the fungus by the round lead-colored balls attached to them. Later this lead-colored coat breaks, and the intensely black spores are seen to cover the balls. Stock avoid plants in this condition.

Ustilago segetum as yet is not seriously injurious to cultivated cereals. It is rather common, however, on the weed *Hordeum jubatum*.

Ustilago minima is common on *Stipa comata*. It destroys the panicle almost entirely. In autumn the bare blackened rachis breaks out of the sheath and curves outward and downward, almost touching the ground.

Another *Ustilago* which bids fair to do considerable damage to *Muhlenbergia* as soon as that grass is cultivated as a regular crop is the new